BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEPTEMBER HAT .- LEARY & Co., larders and introducers of trab'en for Gentlemen's Hat-Nes 5, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broedway. The pattern for September, new ready, is divested of every exaggination at districtly commend in its lines to rules of art needed in the to mplette in of its ay most in form. Believing the excite-ment for monetrostives to have mested, the attention of on reate men westers is softened to the quiet and nechtristics style for deptember, now offered for their acceptance and approval

Read-Reflect-and see if it is not for your interest to patronize the People's Hasters a Union of practical Mechanics, working for themselves. The elegant Fall Hast produced by them is us qualified evidence of their ability to most successfully early competition. Standard prices 54 and 5. har Financials' Union, No. 11 Park Rew, opposite Autor House.

Gentlemen-you of Hat notoriety. remain just be good enough to stop one side a few cet, and keep deelle for a white, and make way for our friend Lawnonews, the young and enterprising Hutter, of No. 272 these wiches, who is willing the best Hars that can be found to sil Hardom, or Christiand in, as the low figure of \$3.50. Call on him forth with an a receive action few materials of the above facts. Please observe the address, Lashenge N. No. 272 Greenwich at, between Murray and Halarson-sta

E KELLOGG'S Fall Style of Hats and Caps now ready, unsurpassed by any far elerance or taste.

The public are invited to examine before our nature. One price.

Kaltague, No. 127 Canal of.

Moken .- .. Utility is preferable to Grandent, a saying notweast each all, but there are but few who do not parfer to h, and all those who do, shull buy their Fait Bats of McRun. An article confining both the above-named qualifies cannot be better decined that one of his Benver Feits or Silk Hars of the hall my a new when we take late consideration his liberal charges, we do not heavier to commons to bring the stimution of all. Factory and Werendoms, No. 2003d av.

KNOX'S Fall Hats, beautiful in deden, brillant in material, and becoming to politicisae of all parties parsons of all creeds, and citizens generally, in ell stations in life, are now seen upon the "heads of the pole," in all parts of the city. Now's headquarters, No. 100 Faitment, is the place to buy a last that will be represent and admired by the substitute that the taste to appreciate artistic skull and true elegance.

DEARE & Co.'s full style of Hats DRANE & CO. S full style of little we been received as game of set, and certainly unasceed in beauty and rich, ess any lists which have been heretegre offered to this commisseer in dress or taste. His feaver full that the defined to be the flat of the sensor and for dightness and richness will compare with any list to this city. A large and elegant sanitances of Laties Hatt Children's facey Hats, of every description, fearlessee his Jockey Cape, &c. &c., which the world are respectfully invited to examine.

DRANE & CO. NO S Bowsty.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co. TO THE PUBLIC & Co. wish to invite expectaing made to measure. Jenning-pantalogue, for the present season. The patterns, the tryics of meterial, the certing, the making up, the fines chal-lings the some sation of every man of taste and describin-tion. It is believed that such ready made apparel has never before been submitted to the public for their approval, as that comprised in the immesser fall stack of each, public loon, vests sacks, (vercosts, he, at the or each public. that comprised in the immesser fall stock of rests punta-locus, vests suchs, evercosts, he, at the establishment of W. T. Jennings & Co. No. 23 Broad way, Americas Hotel. P. S.—Castens of unsurpassed skill are employed in the order department, where my article of goatle man's attire is forbished at the shortest notice.

THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BA-THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BAZARE The spiceoid assortiment of Youths and Sep. Clothing, which has just been spread he face the public at GRANN'S
Bersay, to drawing crowds of admirers Ladies recently
from Paris say, and with truth, thus nothing like this to be
found in any establishment in that city. The cause is obvious. GENIN'S stock consists of the cream of mr. of than a
dozon of the most elegant assortments in Paris. As the
Venus de Medini is and to combine the perfections of many
beautiful women, as dozen this model Barsar combine the
attraction of the first establishe eats shroud, in each of its
dozontments. Nor is this all, the superb Youther, they's
and Infant's Cinthing, enhancing a variety of recherche
styles not procurable classifier in this country, is said at
the Paris retail prices. In short, the Bersar is destined to
become as famous for modernic prices as for unequaled
goods. GENIN'S BEZARE, St. Nicholas Hall, 510 Broadway.

Clothing for the milion, said an old sustomer after selecting his fall clothing of his friend and benefactor, H. I. Fosten, No.27 Cortinnest, where be said be should send all his filends and where all will find a bodies and well assected stock of ready made of thing and britishing and

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS .-NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—
HYCHGOCK & Leabilizater, No. 847 Brondews, on: Lindarded, have recovered their full importations, and are prepared to serve their customers with every kind of fall and winter Dry Googs of the newest richest, and most controlled styles, and on the most favorable terms, as bilks of very kind, rick Bronders elemant Binche. Changembins, Stripes Plaida, &c. Shawle of all kinds, French Mericos, Caspannes, Obligans, and everything elemant will also find a spin and with fall of their wardrobs. Geottamen will also find a spin and wire for their formishings them, as I indesshirts and Drawers, of every kind of material. Scaris, Crawate, finnisherebitofs, &c. &c., and will find them much changes, too than 85 containing geotiemen's furnishing them, before the find them for the despite too than 85 containing geotiemen's furnishing stores. Re-monnes of Window Drapertes, a large lot, which they will sail at very great bargains.

A Physician's Receipt worth fol-Lowing .- Put on seasonable Under-Garments in time to anticipate the extreme fluctuations in temperature to the fall of the year. Merino, Woolen and Silk Under-Garments, excellent in quality and reasonable in price, are offered by Ray & Adams, Manufacturers, No. 31 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Er Economy and enjoyment are secured

by all who procure their NEASONABLE UNDERGRAMENTS At No. 164 Bewery. The various rivies imported and manufactured by the subscribers, deserve the commendations universally awarded, and should be worn by all who wish injoyment as a very small cost.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hesters, No. 101 Bowery.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO DO EVERY THING.—Let these who think otherwise order a set of Shi of some ordinary manufacturer, and then procure a set for Grana, No 1 Aster House. The material may be the san and yet the former will be a distinguished, while the lat-will impact a distinguished sir to even an negatiny figure.

NIL ADMIRARI.—The man is to be pitied who has lost the family of admitting. Perhaps the be to restore it would be to take him to Acarria, No. 206

RICH CUNTAIN MATERIALS-NEW STYLES.—Solution & Hant, No. 241 Broadway, have just received per stammer, a beautiful assortiment of Citatin and Upbelstery Goods, entirely new patterns, to which they invite public attention.

City ladies, and ladies visiting the city, esn find a Miller's, in Canalet, Ladies traiter Boots at 12, 16, and 18; i first-quality Shippers, Ties and Boakins at 9; and 10; second quality, it and 7 per pair. Also, Boys Boots and Brogas, and Misses and Chidmus Galler Boots and Shores, et all kinds and prices, at Miller's, No. 134 Canal et.
N. B - Wholesale and Rerail Agent for all kinds of India-Rulber Boots and Shoes, (Good) car s Patent.)

LADIES' SHOE ESTABLISHMENT-PREPA-LADIES SHOE ESTABLISHMENT—I REPARATIONS FOR THE FALL TRADE—Ladies will find a most extensive assortment of elegantly manufactured Gatters. Slippers Thes, Ensting Ad. Ad. at Charlette. No. 355 Bowery. His arrangements for the fail season are now complete and his stock, munufactured under the supervision of bimedic at d. M. Ishoutzakur, (formerly of Broadway), occiains every variety of covering for the feet for ladies, missos and children, side admirable in manufacture and material. Adopting the principle of farmishing a first-class article at the very lowest princ. CANTASKI, it justly celebrated for the economy of his tharges, and the eteapoes, excellence and durability of his twelve and fourness shifting castises must at once convince any one who will take the trouble to examine them of his strict adherence to this rule.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Ladies, why will you pay such enormous prices for your Gallers, when a good pair can be had for One Dollar; prime, \$1.50. Gentlemee, the cane rule will apply to you. Don't pay such high prices. Too can buy a good fine (pogged) Soot for \$2.50; line seemed do, \$3.50; Patent Leather Shoes, Galters, &c., squally low. Apply to STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich at., west side, between Murray and Robinson.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS. No.379 Broadway, somer of Whitest, are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Room, an unusually large and ele-gant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and finish, anything ever offsized in this market. Many patterns exclusively our conmarket. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNS-

Carpets cheap enough at No. 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson, English Exhibition Tapos-try Carpeta, 71, 21 and 9. Terre Fly Carpeta, 61, 71 and 8. All Wool Ingrained Carpets, 3, 4 and 5. Brussels Stair Carpeta, 61. Venetian do. 2, 6, 5, 10, 5. Floor Oil Cloths, 2, 6, 3, and 67. English Floor Oil Cloths, 8 yards wide, at 6, 7/ and 8/ per yard.

told the JOHN GERSSON, of No. 20 Greenwich et., is just and this time offering some great bareaists in Ol Ciotia. Also, some soleindid Window Shades are offered extremely low. Paper Hangings. Comices. Bands, and all the paraphernalis of this branch of trade, at prices entirely satisfactory. A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS !- We are

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers Chuton Hall, No. 131 Namuu st., New York, and No. 142 Weshington st., Boston.

MORE INDEPENDENT THAN DIOTENES .-Dry record one favor ested, but one,
Of Alexander—the nestedowed sun.
Root, less dependent, makes not this request.
Fiscious des prictures match the sussainer's best
Root's Premium Descernian Gallery, 353 Ernad was

MADAME SONTAG .- The only Portrait of this distinguished artists taken in this country to now on exhibition at Bratov's National Gallary, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

RIDING SCHOOL .- W. H. DISEROW. No 20 4th sv. will open an Evening Class is Horseman hip, on Monhay Evening, Oct. 4, and continue each Munday, Wednesday and Friday evening ouring the actume and winner resource Parties of ladies and gentiumes on Tues-day, Chursday and Saturday evenings.

GOLD PENS .- To Clergymen and stranpers visitive this city.—The New York Gold Pen Manufac-turing Company are manufacturing the most magnificant and serviceshie article of Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Pen-ci-Cocca, that can be bought in this or any city, which are trained at Manufacturers' prices, and warranted. The New Patent Reservoir. Pens now ready. Gold Pens repaired, Salesroom of the Company, No. 183 Green with-sin, near Dey-st.

SONTAG CONCERT GLASSES .- WALD-TEIN & BITCHIL. Opticians, No. 451 Brusdaws, have just colline that Opera ulsaws, of a new and superior conrection in glasses, expressly made for the concerts of that is invalided artist. Our friends already know, and strong as an evape offerly invited to inform themselves, that we do be lest for the improvement of vision.

To DEALERS IN PLAYING CARDS AND STATIONER.—The Courses Card and Stationery Marka-bory, No & Veeryat, familial Playing and Enameled Gaids of every description, of superior stock and finish, and at lower rates than can be purchased obsecure. Also, making their own stock, they will print Business and Address Cards cheaper and better than any other printer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S CALIFORNIA FARTHS - We send our remark Mail steamer Express by
the Georgia on Freeday next, October 5, at 2 P. M. In
charge of Mr. S. C. Jillason, our own special messenger.
Freight should be sent in to our office on Monday olah, in
waterproof order. No package should messure to be than
id cable feet, or weigh invite than 125 he. Small parcels
received natifal o'clock the day the steamer sails.

While, Farth a. Co. No. 16 Well at.

To Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at Row a New Store, No. 279 Hudson at between Cacal and Springer. Only two spanious warettoms, but they are well filled with new and alogant Corpotings of every kind IC, the in great variety and every other article usually no in Carnet states. All goods fairly represented, and ared upon the best terms.

RICH CARPETING .- PETERSON & HUM-PHRITY, No. 510 Broadway, have just received, per market ships streat Western and West Point, a large lot of rich and elegant Carpetings, direct from the English manufactures, and patierns entirely new, to which we invite the attention

Southern and Western Merchants would do well to purchase Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Candy, an article of undoubted good reputation for coughs, colds and other pulmonary complaints. This article, testified and carried to by the first man of the country, is sold at the priority of the pulmonary of the priority of the priority

A great struggle is going on at No. 3th Broadway, between Further, the great flaby Jomper and Faucy Gueda man, and the people. The latter seem determined to break him, judging from the crowds who daily congresse there. Turne is, however, a complete match for them, for no run, be it seem so great, affects bits in the least. If the people buy him out one day, they are sures to find him well supplied the next for almost every stranger and packet from acroad has, among its usinable fasight, more or less cases with the world known initials of the propersy wants, and even in advance, for he evales wants by the endless acredites he is constantly importing. Jost now he to opening a large involve of new and most beautiful Toya, brought by the "spindoila, Gaston and America. An early call only will theure a chance either of service of the property. or buying.
LE's Exposition, No. 315 Broadway, is the grand of all sations—there is the famous Bird-Tree.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. - WRITING PA-PERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—CYCLUS W. FIGHT & CA. PERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—CYCLUS W. FIGHT & CO. No. II Chilf at, sole Agents for the Victoria Mills, and Agents for almost all the Faper Manufacturers in this country, new offer for sale on very favorable terms, (must lower than mill prices) one of the most extensive and desirable stacks of American, French and English WRITING PARES ever shown in the United States.

A fair trial is all that is required, and this is what is asked by the "Inventor of the Improved Wahpene". The directions, if faithfully attended to, will, beyond all doubt, create a new, fresh and permanent head of hair in the place of diseased, and convert that which is goay to its original color. General Depot No. 121 Chamberest, and said by the principal Druggists in the United States.

HAIR DYEING .- CRISTADORO'S EX ELsome Liquid Have Dye, to color the Hair and Whitskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or stin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color improving the texture and conferring elasticity to the hair It is applied or sold at Constations's, No. 8 Asian House Private room for applying the dye.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING,

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S standardery for these articles is solobrated in all parts of the world, persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig ar Toupee can surely be suited. His list Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No 4 Wall-st Copy the address—beware of imitations

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, ithout exception or receivation, the very best ever invented, qually celebrated is GOURAUD # Medicated Soap for curing mples freckles sail rhoum, fieth worms, totter, sallowaeas, n. roughness &n. Ponder Schuld. of the body Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair

RHEUMATISM CURED .-- Every form of RHEUMATISM CURED.—Every form of this dreadful disease, from the recent Inflammatory isouted to ode Chronic cases of many years standing, may be cured by the use of a few bottles of that now celebrated remedy, Monthsoner's Richerovaria Commonwers and Richerovaria Commonwers and Richerovaria Commonwers and Richerovaria temedy propers for this one disease alone. Touslands of patients have been cured during the past year by the use of this preparation, many of them old caronic cases of from ten to forny years' standing—crippies for years, and long since given up by custnent physicians both in this sountry and Furpe. Testimony, of the highest character seatants these facts will be cheerfully submitted to the inspection of these shifteed, or their friends who may see sufficient interest to call at the Central Office of the proprietors, No. 1 Barclay st., Aster House, New-York.

INVASION ARRESTED.

INVASION ARRESTED.

Tak not of heroes or filtrasterces.

Who prate about expluring Cuba;

Nor of Indians wild, "mithless savages" styled.

On the banks of the Gits or Yuba.

Lock close at home, there are areaures that room.

At night o'er your form when in bed.

Seek Lvox, and ask for his oug-daying flask,

And strike the brown enemy dead.

Or if mice in the arms, your sumber embatrace,

And you'd make them eternally ctill.

Lvox's death-dealing box, sere as butcher the ow,

Will these vermin infall bly kill.

Derot for Lvox's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424

Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM AN AUTHOR. - See ad-

Whig Documents for the Campaign. We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes in his illustrious career-s pamphlet of 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for ander 500 miles and 4 cents for ever 500 miles must be added, as the Post-Office Department refuses to send without prepayment of postage.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illus-\$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, or 2 gly. Terms, Cash inflexibly. If to be sent by Mail I cent for 500 miles and

to prepay postage. THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF

SCOTT in German—the same size, diustrations and price as the English Edition. Also, THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF SCOTT in French; the same style, price, &c., as the

"WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend"—By Horaca Greetry—A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen. 2 cents eingly.

If ordered to be seen by Mail 1 cent for each 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to propay postage.

F "THE TABIFF QUESTION-OF Protection and Free Trade Considered"-By HORACE GREELEY. A handsome pumphlet of 24 pages. Price \$15 per thousand, \$12 per hundred.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNG.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT 1, 1856.

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina.

WASHINGTON HUNT, of Mingara. WILLIAM BENT, of New-York. THOMAS KEMPSHALL, of Mouree. EPENETUS CROSBY, of Dutchess.

EPENETUS CROSBY, of Dutchess.

For Floctors at Large.

SIMEON DBAPPER. GEORGE R BABCOCK.

For Dutriet Electors.

Dist. I. WILLIAM ROCKWELL. XVII H. P. ALEXANDER
II. PRANCIS B. STRYKER.
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XXII. GEORGE ROWRETSON. XXVII. SANT. W. SMITH.
XXIV. FRINKO HUMPIREV.
XXX. CLARK SAND FED.
XV. JOHN STEWART.
XXXII. GEORGE HARD.
XVII. ALVAH H. WALKER.

MORGAN MORGANS, Seventh Ward. WASHINGTON SHITH. Sixteenth Ward.

JAMES RELLY, Second Ward. GEORGE W. RIBLET, Eleventh Ward. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, sixteenth Ward. OGDEN HOFF HAN, Fifteenth Ward. CHARLES RIDDLE, Sixteenth Ward. JOHN J. DOANE, Nineteenth Ward.

Postnge on The Tribune.

on The Tribane to any part of the United States will be one cent. To subscribers who pay quarterly in advance the rate is only 14 cent each, or \$1 56 per year on the Daily, 52 cents on the Sent-Weekly, and 26 cents on the Weekly. The advance payment can be made at the Post-Office where the paper is received.

By TELEGRAPH -Gen. Scott left Paris. Ky., on Wednesday, for Lezington, where he received a hearty welcome. For the speeches made and the particulars of the visit, see our telegraphic columns. Yesterday afternoon he procreded to Frankfort, where he was to pass the night. The State Prison at Prison, Mich., was in flames at the time of our last dispatch. We have further reports of the doings of the Liberty Convention at Syracuse, and of the Convention of so-called Spiritualists at Worcester, Mass. Such things are among the most striking phenomens of the age. The Springfield (Mass.) people have a successful County Fair and Balloon Gen. Wool has refused a public dinner offered him by the Democrats of Cincinnati, on account of bis public engagements. The Falcon (steamship) has arrived at New-Orleans with California dates to the 1st inst. The news is said to be unimportant, but what it is, a failure in the wires prevents | instions. us from imparting. Fafteen cities and towns were represented at a Workingmen's Convention in Beston yesterday, called to act upon the Ten Hour question.

HORACE GREELEY Will speak in Onio on the Political questions of the day as follows: At CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct 2, at 2 P. M. At MEDINA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M. At WILLOUGHBY, Tuesday, 5th, at 1 P. M. At PAINESTILLE, Tuesday, 5th, at 74 P. M. At CHAGRIN FALLS, Wednesday, 6th, I P. M. At Burron, Thursday, 7th, 1 P. M. At ASHTABULA, Priday, 8th, 1 P. M.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The following are the candidates selected by the Whig Congressional Conventions of the several Districts last evening :

-Some of these are strong candidates : others (we think) not so much so. We wish them all elected.

last evening nominated for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and JOHN L. MASON for the Superior, by the Whig Judicial Convention at Broadway House. Mr. Kirkland is well qualified and popular. has evidently given time and effort to its and we think will be elected.

OUR CITY NOMINATIONS.

The function of a party newspaper is understood to be the indiscriminate puffing of all measures advocated, all candidates nominated by its own party, with the denunciation and abuse of every thing done or attempted by the other party. The Tribune is not, in this sense, a party pa-

Our City Nominations are now so nearly completed that we can give a good guess at their general complexion. And that complexion is by no means satisfac-

We have several excellent and popular men presented as Whig candidates in our City at the approaching Election, with some of a different character. We do not know whether a less price was exacted for the one class of nominations or the other; but we deeply feel that intense and stupid selfishness has governed the selection and the action of the greater number of delegates. There has been no consideration of rival claims-no attention to the just expectations of diverse interests. · Every man for himself! has been the motto; and he who could secure a delegation has bought and sold, managed and intrigued, to win for his favorite the desired nomination, by voting for any body for any other place whereby a vote could be made in return.

A large proportion-probably a full half-of our citizens were supporters of Mr. Fillmore's renomination. To these not a single City nomination has been accorded, except the Judicial. True, nearly all the nominations for Congress have been given to this wing of the Whig party; but some members of it should have been placed on the City Ticket. Selfish greed of place, without regard to

Ticket.

We have Twenty Thousand Adapted Citizens in this Emporium, a large proportion of them Whigs, and many mere of them warm friends of Gen. Scott. Thus far, no single nomination, has been proffered them. In this fact alone, we have full proof of the incompetency, selfishness and blindness of our Nominating

"There were no Fillmore candidates for many places, and none that were popular for others." is the excuse. But, gentlemen Delegates! you were chosen ostensibly to find suitable candidates and present them. Your choice is not restricted to those who directly or indirectly solicit nominations at your hands-you were elected to survey the whole field and present the names of fit and popular men for the various effices about to be filled. You should have nominated none but the very best men for every station-if they declined, you would have then stood publicly justified in accepting the second best. You have come short of your duty, because you have been intent on personal ends, regardless of the public good.

So with regard to Adopted Citizens. Suppose none, or next to none, were prosented as candidates. Suppose those presented were not the men who should have Commencing with this date, the postage been selected. It was your duty to inquire out and being forward proper men from that class of our citizens. If they declined, then you would have stood justified in presenting other names instead of theirs. Had it been your paramount purpose to ensure the success of your party and the good government of your City, you would have done just this; you have ot done it because you sought places as Delegates to subscree personal and selfish

Unless some improvement is evinced in the nominations yet remaining to be made, we shall be very apt to lose the City-lose it wantonly, disgracefully, treasonably. We might have carried every man by at least 2,000 majority. We owed it to our excel-Ascersion by Mons Petin in their beautiful city. | lent and popular National and State Nominations to do this. If we come short of it, we shall owe it entirely to the mean selfishness of our Nominating Commistees -to the weakness of many of our nom-

-We entreat our citizens who see and feel as we do on this subject not to be provoked into an abandonment of their duty. We ask no man to vote for a candidate he deems unworthy; if you find such on your ballot, strike it off without hesitation. Do not fear injuring the Whig party by so doing-on the contrary, you will render that party a signal service. This rotten machinery of Primary Elections and Delegate Conventions waxes old and is ready to perish-hit it a kick in voting this Fall. and it will crumble into feetid dust. But don't stay away from the polls, for that will punish good and bad candidates indishereafter:

DOHENY ON WHIGGERY.

Mr. Michael Doheny, an Irish refugee CHARLES P. KIRKLAND was and lawyer of our City, recently made a speech at Newburgh, in behalf of Pierce and King, which his friends have thought worthy of publication as a Campaign Tract. Mr. D. is an advocate of decided ability, preparation, and we think has made an effective party speech. Whether it possesses the other merits which should characterize a popular discussion of topics of great National importance, we shall proseed to consider.

It is perfectly well understood that many citizens of Newburgh of Irish birth, who have hitherto generally voted against the Whigs, are now inclined to vote for Gen. Scott, and an extraordinary effect is being made to overrule that inclination and turn them back into the fold of so-called 'Democracy.' To this end Mr. Dohenv's services were obtained, and to this end he made his speech-he says reluctantly. We think that natural reluctance should have prevented his making some of the statements embodied in his speech, though we are aware of the notion prevalent among lawyers that having once undertaken a case, an advocate should do his utmost for his client, regardless of abstract

Mr. Doheny's object throughout is plainly to imbue Adopted Citizens with bitter prejudice against the Whig party-to make them regard the Whige as their natural enemies-to induce them to oppose Whig principles and measures primarily because they are Whig, and from an immovable conviction that no good can come out of Nazareth. This is his fashion of enlightening his Irish hearers:

"I was on my way to this country during your late Presidential contest. The captain of our good ship, and good she was as ever breasted the storm, was a vehement enthusiast. He was a ferce Natirist and processary Whig. His sole topic was the ruin of his country, which he thought inevitable, from the ignorance of foreigners, the spirit of abolitionism, and the influence of the Pope. He loved America with a full heart, and in the same measure he hated the Pope, negroes and Irishmen. But let me be just; in everything else he was one of nature's noblemen. He expressed the most ardent wishes that I should embrace the true belief, and with that view he placed in my hands Daniel Webster's published speeches."

We might well ask, Is this candid? Is it fair? Suppose the single individual

tional contest, has kept them off the City | judiced against the Irish, and at the same time a Whig, what does all this prove? Are there not Democrats who are also bitterly anti Irish, anti-Papal and Nativist in their prejudices ! Did not the anti-Irish, anti-Papa!, Nativist foray of 1843-4, originate with Democrats in this very city ! Yet bere is a palpable attempt by Mr. D. to play upon the prejudices and jealousles of his Irish hearers-to insinuate that the Whigs as a body "hate the Pope, negroes and Irishmen." This captain is dragged into his speech for that purpose, and no other.

But we venture to say that the story bears intrinsic evidence of gross perversion if not of willful untruth. This seacaptain was "one of Nature's nobleman" of course, not a natural fool. He had as passenger Mr. Doheny, a most unmistakeable Irishman and a Catholic, whom he wished to imbue with prepossessions In favor of the Whig party. Is it likely, then, is it probable, is it conceivable. that, full of this purpose, he would show himself a fierce Nativist,' and proclaim his hatred of the Irish and the Pope ?" Is that the way 'Nature's noblemen' labor to make proselytes? We know nothing of this captain but what we find in Mr. Doheny's speech, but that suffices to convince us that he is here grossly misrepre-

Mr. Doheny read Webster's Speeches. and has since read Mr. Corwin's, and Henry C. Carey's writings, and Horace Greeley's, and finds them all utterly deficient in argument. They all use good words enough, but to no purpose-that is, none that Mr. D. can apprehend or appreciate. So far as they amount to any thing, they lead him to conclusions directly opposite to the authors', especially on the subject of Protection. This is hard, especially since some of the ablest writers on Political Economy, especially those of France, Italy and Sweden, have pronounced Mr. Carey's works the most original and instructive that this country has produced. Even Free Traders, though none of them has yet attempted formally to answer Mr. Carey, have done him the honor of stegling nearly the whole of his earlier works. They evidently do not deem them by any means so contemptible as it suits Mr. Doheny's purpose to represent them. Throughout his Speech, Mr. D. deals

with all the arguments for Protection as pure y solfish, specious, sophistical-the attempts of Monopoly and Avarice to secure to themselves enormous and unjust gains. In so treating it, he puts out of sight the fact that the Protective policy was made predominant in this country by the power of Democracy as against Federalism, of the Interior as against the Seaboard, of Labor as against Capital. New-England fought against this policy almost to the last, and Boston was the headquarters of Free Trade, with Mr. Webster as its oracle, whilst New-York under Tompkins. Pennsylvania under Sayder, and Kentucky uncriminately; don't let our excellent Na- | der Clay, (whom nobody then imagined tional and State nominations suffer for sins anything but a Democrat,) were fighting not their own so far as you can help it. the battle of Protection. There were no Be just, even in your indignation, and let | Manufactures of any account then existing us get through the present crisis without to hire sophists or deceive and bribe Condisaster, and we will put everything right gressmen to plunder the public in their behalf, so that, Mr. Doheny's theory utterly fails to account for the original triumph of Protection in this country through Democratic support, and before Manufactures had any substantial existence. Our farmers were made to believe -fools that they must have been according to Doheny!-that it was their interest to impose such a Tariff as would draw hither artisans and artificers from Europe. and would rear up others from among our own population. They were made to hai! the enactment of such a Tariff, not as imposing burdens on them for the benefit of another class, but as actually benefiting them by creating convenient and steady markets, at all times accessible, in lieu of the remote and precarlous markets of Europe. All this is cant, hypocrisy and nonsense in Mr. Doheny's eyes, and it would be vain in us to cite Whig arguments against his foregone conclusion. He had ong since made up his mind that While arguments are dishonest, frivolous, sophistical, contemptible. But he professes great faith in Jefferson and Jackson, as doctors of the true Democratic faith, so we will ask him to consider what they say on the subject. Here is an extract from Jefferson's Annual Message of 1806:

"The question now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the pupposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign were domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression in due season would doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their pair totism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the certainly prefer its continuants and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers."

And again more distinctly, in his last Annual Message, (1808), Mr. Jefferson

"The situation into which we have been forced has compelled as to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal Manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions—become permanent."

-There is more of the same tenor in Jefferson's writings, but we turn to Gen. JACKSON, whose letter to Dr. Coleman of N. C. has been widely republished. We reproduce the following extract, and ask Mr. Doheny to say whether the 'Home Selfish greed of place, without regard to the success of our principles in the Na- in question were a violent Protestant, pre- Market, 'Tooley-street' notions which day that a California speamer put into that port.

seem so abourd and ridiculous when pu; forth by Cerey, Corwin and Greeley, are equally abourd when quite as broadly stated by Gen. Jackson:

Washington Citr, April 28, 1834,

"" Heaven smiled upon and gave us Liberty my independence. That same Provisioned has blee-sign with the means of National Independence and national defense. If we cmit to refuse to use tar gifts with he has extended to us, we deserve not the so-shawa for of His bleester. He has filled our mantales and arrelated with internis—with lead, true, and capper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of neary and wool. These being the great materials of national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate processions: that our manufacturers and internet may be placed in a fair competition with index of Barops, and that we have within our country a means of these leading and important articles so essection. I will sek what is the real situation of the agricul-

I will sek what is the reel struction of the agriculturiat? Where has the American former a market tothe surplus produce! Except for cost, n, he has use the
a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly
prove, when there is no market at home or abroad sust
there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remaily. Take from
agriculture in the livited States six hundred shoused
men, somes and children, and you will st once give a
market for more breedstriffs them all Europe new furnishes
as. In short, air, we have been too loog subject to the
policy of British merchants! It is time that we should
been ne a little more Americantized, and instead of
feed g paupers and laborers integland, feed our own
or size, to a short time, by continuing our present
policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opicion that a careful and jud-

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and jud-cious as iff is much weated to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defense which our-selves, on which the salety of our country and liberty depends; and less, though not less, give a proper dis-tribution to our labor, which must prove benefit at the happiness, independence and wealth of the comme-nity.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your most ob't serv't,
ANDARW JACKSON.

One word only on a kindred topic, which Mr. Doheny seems not to understand. Let us at least have clear definitions. Mr.

"In connection with this question of Protection, an argument is advanced which is at ones a fallary and a falled road. Free Trade is called Regular, it is unata represent. Str. it is not English. It is sunfacently un-English. It is not English." All this may be true in the sense Mr. D.

contemplates, or it may be untrue, without touching the real question. When we speak of 'British Free Trade,' we mean that which Britain commends to other notions under the name of Free Tradenamely, the sending of their raw staples to England, for sale and consumption, and buying of her the greater part of the manufactures they may need in return. This is what we understand as British Free Trade, and to this we are utterly opposed. We believe it has essentially conduced to the rain of Portugal, of Ireland, and of India ; we believe it has diminished the presperity and crippled the growth of our own country; we believe it has involved us in several Commercial Revulsions, and is now preparing the way for another by accumulating against us a heavy Foreiga Debt. We believe that there is true economy in making at home the greater portion of the Wares and Fabrics we now buy from Europe-that our wants would be more cheaply supplied while our Labor would be more steadily employed and more amply rewarded under this system than at present. All this belief of ours may be ever so childish, foolish, parrow-minded; but the fact nevertheless remains that Mr. D. has not understood, or has not fairly met, our objection to British Free Trade. nor our reasons for giving it that desig-

So also on the subject of Internal Improvement. Mr. Deheny stoutly denies, and in the same breath admits, that his party is hostile to such Improvement. Hear him !

Democracy is not opposed to improvement. On the contrary, it favors and uphoids it. Democracy is opposed to your putting your hands into the pocket of one man and taking out the price of a new cost for another;—that is the only doctrice it holds as far as I know. It will not beautify the C ty of Chicago at the experse of Charleston.—The economists ask for a road opening into the mining regions of Penneytvania. These regions are owned by somebody, and it say that when you make the road you serve them at the expense of others, and this is all you do. It is taking a shilling from each of four men, and giving half a dollar to the fifth.

Surely, no clear mind can fail to perceive that the spirit here eviaced is one of deadly hostility to the policy of River and Harbor Improvements by the Federal Government or Canal-making by the States. What is the cavil? That these Improvements benefit some individuals in greater measure than others. Well, can you make a Canal any where, or improve any Harbor, without meeting this objection? Certainly not. The Erie Canal has been and ever will be a blessing to millions, but it has specially benefited the thousands who owned lands along its borders, particularly at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse. &c. And so of every Harbor that ever was or ever will be improved. The growl of the dog in the manger menaces all alike. Every dollar spent on the Harbor of Chicago tends to benefit property-holders in that city-at the expense of Charleston, if you please. And so of every other. Mr. Doheny is a true disciple of Frank Pierce on this question.

The Whigs, on the other hand, inquire, -Is there a public necessity for iming this River or Harber? Would such improvement produce a public benefit out of all proportion to its cost ? Is it a work In which the public is clearly interested? If it is, let it be made, although it will increase the value of somebody's property. And herein is precisely the difference between the two parties, and the reason why every Public Improvement receives the support of the great body of Whigs without respect to locality, with just so many · Democrats' as local or personal considerations may bring to its support. Hence the attempt now making throughout the North-West to lie down the record which proves that Pierce and King have been two of the most bitter, uncompromising, implacable enemies of River and Harbor Improvements that the Country has known.

-We must speak to Mr. Doheny again.

A telegraphic dispatch from Norfolk contradiots the rumor correct in this City poster,